

CASCON

FACTOR CODING FORMS

Arms Control Project  
Center for International Studies  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Revised March 1971

CASCON Factor Coding Form

INSTRUCTIONS

In connection with our earlier research on local conflicts, i.e. small wars and near-wars other than those in which both superpowers were directly involved, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, we devised a dynamic model according to which all conflicts can go through a number of standard phases. Phase I is when a Dispute begins. Phase II is the beginning of a Conflict, signalled by at least one side viewing the dispute in potentially military terms. If hostilities break out the Conflict is in Phase III, within which it can intensify (escalate) or not. If fighting ends but the conflict remains, it is Phase IV; if only the dispute remains it is Phase V. Ideally the case can go to Settlement any time.

Between each Phase is a threshold marking the point of transition. Within each Phase we identified Factors, that is events, facts, situations, and the like, which we believed influenced the direction of the conflict toward or away from violence, i.e. were Conflict-Promoting or Conflict-Minimizing. Each Factor was considered to be influential on the course of the conflict, tending toward or away from violence. (We were of course aware that avoidance of violence is not necessarily always the prime objective. Our chief concern was in finding solutions to conflicts, particularly those that could involve the nuclear powers.)

We have now developed an experimental pilot model of a computerized system for handling such information on local conflict (CASCON), with the aim of supplying to the official facing an incipient (or critical) local conflict situation both an aid to his memory (through speedy retrieval of factors in similar past conflicts), and an aid to his imagination (through statistical computer analyses of similar combinations of factors, along with related conflict-controlling measures that might be relevant to the new conflict). We have amassed tentative lists of factors, along with relevant policy measures, for about half of the local conflicts that have taken place since 1945. From these we have developed the attached general list of factors classified by subject within Phases I, II, and III. (For purposes of this experimental pilot system we are considering P-IV factors as the same as P-II, and new hostilities as new P-III's.)

Both the United Nations and governments have already found the pilot CASCON system potentially useful. Your expert knowledge of the relevance and strength of factors tending either toward or away from violence will help to make this system an even more useful tool to national and UN officials, as well as scholars, who share a concern for minimizing conflicts and avoiding great power war.

Lincoln P. Bloomfield  
Director, Arms Control Project

Some Points to Remember

1. Each statement can have only one box checked.
2. Please do not modify the statements in any way before you answer. If you feel that there is something about this case that had influence but is not in our list, please add it at the end of the form on the supplemental sheets provided.
3. Remember, many of these statements may not be appropriate (i.e. not present) in your case. Therefore please do not be discouraged if you continually check the same box each time.
4. Also remember that these statements have been drawn from a number of local conflicts, some interstate and some internal. Therefore you may think some statements are not relevant in your case because you are considering one which is internal (or interstate) and the statement clearly relates to one which is interstate (internal). Do not leave the statement blank, rather just check "not present."
5. We use the words "ally" and "supporter" to mean a nation or other party who is in some way committed to one of the sides involved. This may be a treaty commitment, an ideological commitment, or some other general commitment.
6. In case of a factor that changed during the course of the Phase, its effect and influence should be coded as of early in the Phase.
7. For purposes of this analysis we assume there are 2 sides to each conflict, and one can be identified as the "status quo" side, the other the "non-status quo" side, referring not to ideology but to who is attacking whom.

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P H A S E I

CASE: \_\_\_\_\_

"STATUS QUO" SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

"NON-STATUS QUO" SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PHASE BEGAN: \_\_\_\_\_

CODER: \_\_\_\_\_

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PHASE I-1.

NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR								
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
<p>1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)</p> <p>2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)</p> <p>3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)</p> <p>4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9</p>										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
<p>I. PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES</p> <p>*****</p> <p>1. Area of dispute was object of competing claims.</p> <p>2. Agents of one side have infiltrated and undermined political structure of other side.</p> <p>3. The opposition in the disputed area had managed to liquidate or absorb any potential "middle-ground."</p> <p>4. One side was controlled politically by the other.</p> <p>5. One side had previously supported the other, leaving a legacy of goodwill between the two sides.</p> <p>6. Both sides had previously agreed to settle further disputes peaceably.</p> <p>7. One side sought friendly relations with the other side.</p>										

PHASE I-2.		NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)											
2. Information not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. Information present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. Information a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
8. The two sides to the dispute were historic enemies.											
9. One side suspicious of intentions of other side.											
10. One side opposed the present form of government of the other side.											
11. One side had been historically dominant in region.											
12. Leaders of one side were nostalgic over historical memory of lost empire.											
13. The "status quo" side had had success in dealing with a comparable threat in another country.											
14. Revolt in disputed area gave substance to charges that it did not want to become part of "status quo" side.											
15. A party linked to a superpower was the strongest force in the "non-status quo" side.											

PHASE I-3.		NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)											
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
One side did not openly support anti-government actions within the other side.											
One side preoccupied with other problems, and thus delayed negotiation of dispute.											
New leader of one side identified the excesses of the previous regime with the objectives of the other side.											
Since independence, the "non-status quo" side faced separatist challenges and feared that the other side might become a magnet for these elements.											
The leader of the disputed area proposed a delay until the situation cooled off.											
GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT *****											
21. A strong ally of one side had demonstrated its willingness to use its force in the region.											

PHASE I-4				A FACTOR									NOT A FACTOR		Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
				FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE								
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9						
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)				NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE									
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)				1	2	3									
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)															
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9															
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS															
21. A strong ally of one side was unwilling to use its force in the region.															
22. Great power concerns led to the introduction of foreign troops into the territory of one side.															
23. Involved great powers did not encourage close relations between the two parties.															
24. Involved great powers did encourage such close relations.															
25. Increasingly close ties between the "non-status quo" side and one great power made possible development of former as base for latter's penetration in the region.															
26. While support from one great power for one side was increasing, latter's proximity to closer great power tended to isolate that side in the event of a showdown.															



PHASE I-5.		A F A C T O R										NOT A FACTOR		
		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE							
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9				
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9		1	2	3										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS														
28. One side was receiving material support from a great power ally.														
29. Historic rivalry made each great power reluctant to see introduction of the other's forces into the area.														
30. Great power dispute led to competition for favor of one side's leadership.														
31. Relations of "non-status quo" side with one great power had become closer, while relations with another had cooled.														
32. One superpower's interest in removing other's military bases coincided with the "non-status quo" side's desires.														
33. Rivalries among two great power allies of "non-status quo" side made each unwilling to restrain "non-status quo" side leadership lest other ally profit.														

PHASE I-6.

NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR								
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
EXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY *****										
34. One side's attention was focused on conflict with an outside party.										
35. Major allies of the "status quo" side did not favor its policy toward the disputed area.										
36. No buffer areas separated the two sides.										
37. Nationalist hopes in the disputed area were stimulated by occupation troops.										
38. One side sought to gain support from outside party.										
39. One side did not seek external support.										
40. One external party had given both sides money and material support.										

PHASE I-7.		NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR					APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. Information not present or true, check box two (2) 3. Information present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. Information a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
41. Primary ally of one side dependent on the other side and its allies for military and economic support.										
42. An outside party who had previously controlled the disputed area had unsuccessfully fixed the border.										
43. Border had earlier been successfully fixed.										
44. Dispute threatened stability and security of the whole region.										
45. Majority group of one side favored union with culturally similar country.										
46. Political turmoil of outside party infected its brothers in one side.										
IV. MILITARY STRATEGIC *****										
47. A military resistance organization had been formed to fight an invader.										

NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR							
		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
<p>PHASE I-8.</p> <p>1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)  2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)  3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)  4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9</p>									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
48.	One side mistrusted independent status of other side because of presence of foreign military bases.								
49.	There were no foreign military bases.								
50.	Forces of the "status quo" side in the disputed area were heavily dependent on outside logistic support.								
51.	"Status quo" side did not have many forces in the disputed area.								
52.	"Status quo" side had substantial forces in the disputed area.								
53.	Military situation in the area clearly in favor of the "status quo" side.								
54.	Military situation in the area clearly in favor of the "non-status quo" side.								

A F A C T O R												
NOT A FACTOR			FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE							FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE		Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
PHASE I-9. 1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9												
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
55. One side had extensive training and/or experience in guerrilla and terrorist tactics.												
56. A strong ally of one side had military force in the region.												
57. "Non-status quo" side able to acquire large stocks of arms and ammunition as a result of a previous conflict.												
58. The "non-status quo" side had general military superiority.												
59. The "status quo" side had general military superiority.												
60. The disputed area was of strategic importance to "status quo" side.												
61. The disputed area was of strategic importance to the "non-status quo" side.												

[illegible]

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NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR								
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	
<p>PHASE I-11.</p> <p>1. insufficient information, check box one (1)</p> <p>2. In situation not present or true, check box two (2)</p> <p>3. In present but no influence, check box three (3)</p> <p>4. In a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9</p>										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
70 Already much international organization activity to settle the dispute peacefully.										
71 There was no involvement yet of international organization.										
72 One side had signed international agreements that prohibited threat or use of force.										
73 Action of a regional security organization was weak.										
74 Action of a regional security organization was strong.										
VI ETHNIC (REFUGEES, NOMADS, MINORITIES, ETC.) ***** 75. Racial divisions within the disputed area disadvantaged the "non-status quo" side.										

PHASE I-12.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
76. Racial divisions within the disputed area favored the "non-status quo" side.										
77. Immigrants from one side to disputed area competed with the indigenous population.										
78. Immigrants from one side to disputed area increased tension.										
79. The impending emergence of an independent homogeneous state provided focus for aspirations of similar people living elsewhere.										
80. One side had access to refugees or irregular forces of the other side to use as a proxy force.										
31. Areas adjacent to "non-status quo" side contained people who aspired to join their brethren.										
82. Conflict for scarce resources among nomadic groups brought them into conflict with the nominal sovereign of the region.										



PHASE I- 13.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
83. Long history of distrust between ethnic groups.										
84. Population in disputed area poorly integrated.										
85. Large and powerful pressure groups of refugees and their supporters were created.										
86. Both sides had economic and social problems in dealing with refugees.										
VII. ECONOMIC. * * * * *										
87. "Non status-quo" side derived much economic advantage from other side.										
88. "Status quo" side derived much economic advantage from "non-status quo" side.										
89. Area in dispute economically important to both sides.										
90. Economic policy of one side was exploitative.										
91. "Status quo" side was dependent on external economic assistance.										

# A FACTOR

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	NOT A FACTOR					
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	A F A C T O R		
				F A C T O R		
				FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		
	1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6
				MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9
				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE		
PHASE I-14.  1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9						
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS						
92. "Non-status quo" side was dependent on external economic assistance.						
VIII. INTERNAL POLITICAL ***** Historically the only effective force in area was the "non-status quo" side.						
94. "Non-status quo" side sought to intimidate its potential base of support.						
95. "Non-status quo" side envisioned a popular front approach.						
96. One side shifted from popular front approach to seizing revolutionary initiative.						
97. Political party in "non-status quo" side had close ties with parties in disputed area.						
98. Moderate leaders of "non-status quo" side did not want to appear to be the weaker champions for change.						
99. One side feared loss of disputed area would lead to loss of status.						

A FACTOR																			
NOT A FACTOR				FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE								FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE							
NOT INFO.				NOT TRUE/PRESENT		NO INFLUENCE		MUCH INFLUENCE 4		SOME INFLUENCE 5		LITTLE INFLUENCE 6		MUCH INFLUENCE 7		SOME INFLUENCE 8		LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)				1	2	3													
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)																			
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)																			
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9																			
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS																			
100 One side witnessed success of other groups against the opposing side.																			
101 "Status quo" side moved toward a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.																			
102 "Status quo" side denied a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.																			
103 Armed forces in disputed area unable or unwilling to support its government.																			
104 Internal security forces of one side inadequate to deal with situation in disputed area.																			
IX. CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE SIDE																			
* * * * *																			
105 Leaders of one side shared same political ideology as leaders in disputed area.																			

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PHASE I-16.		NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
					MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
101.	1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)	1	2	3							
102.	2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)										
103.	3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)										
104.	4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9										
105.	Head of one side had family ties in area of dispute.										
106.	The leaders of one side were preoccupied with consolidating their internal hegemony and restoring order.										
107.	Leaders of "non-status quo" side did not want to intervene overtly against the other side.										
108.	Leaders of "status quo" side did not want to intervene overtly against the other side.										
109.	The "status quo" side avoided any direct provocation.										
110.	Not all leaders of the "non-status quo" side were willing to resort to violence.										
111.	One side had been focusing its attention on other disputes.										
112.	Both sides extremely nationalistic.										

PHASE I-17.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3								
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
111. One side extremely nationalistic.											
111. One side, having won its independence by force, regarded as fraudulent any independence won by amicable agreement.											
111. Policy of one side was repressive, and provided few legitimate channels of dissent for other side.											
111. Personality and style of leader of one side favored grand gestures.											
118. The policies of one side created impression that it was oriented toward a neighboring great power's enemies.											
111. The unity of the "non-status quo" side shaken by a leadership crisis.											
120. The unity of the "status quo" side shaken by a leadership crisis.											
121. Internal political divisions within one side led its ruling regime to search for a unifying issue.											

PHASE I-18.

NOT A FACTOR				A F A C T O R							
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
			MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
PHASE I-18.									Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)											
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
124.											
One side considered itself to have a "mission" to carry out its policy.											
125.											
One side considered itself culturally superior.											
126.											
Public opinion in one side switched from support of other side to opposition.											
127.											
The "status quo" side was very cohesive.											
128.											
The "non-status quo" side was very cohesive.											
129.											
The "non-status quo" side's base of support was badly split.											
130.											
The "status quo" side's base of support was badly split.											
131.											
Many individuals on one side owed allegiance to an outside organization.											
132.											
One side, although outnumbered, had political, economic, and social power and monopolized the material benefits of the area.											
133.											
The "non-status quo" side's main vehicle of action hitherto unsuccessful.											

PHASE I-19.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR								APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9				
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9	1	2	3										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS													
132. The "non-status quo" side's main vehicle of action hitherto successful.													
X. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION *****													
133. Normal diplomatic channels between the two sides were disrupted.													
134. Good communications between the two sides was disrupted.													
135. Little accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.													
136. Accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.													
XI. ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA *****													
137. Incidents in the disputed area increased in seriousness and number.													
138. The proximity of one side to the disputed area and its greater power gave it great influence.													

PHASE I-20.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
139 One side followed a policy of repression against political groups in the disputed area.										
140 One side followed a policy of toleration vis a vis political groups in the disputed area.										
141 One side engaging in fomenting and encouraging rebellious groups in the region.										
142 A majority of the residents of the disputed area registered their desire for accession to the other side.										
143 The "non-status quo" party was in unchallenged control of the disputed area.										
144 The "status quo" party was in unchallenged control of the disputed area.										



P H A S E    I I

CASE: \_\_\_\_\_

'STATUS QUO'SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

'NON-STATUS QUO'SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PHASE BEGAN: \_\_\_\_\_

CODER: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR							
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
<p>PHASE II-1.</p> <p>1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)  2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)  3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)  4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9</p>									
<p>GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS</p>									
<p>PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>1. One side fails to achieve influence over the other by non-military means.</p> <p>2. One side succeeds in achieving influence over the other by non-military means.</p> <p>3. Time grows short during which an opportunity can be exploited.</p> <p>4. The "non-status quo" party believes that the other party will never yield to its demands.</p> <p>5. Police or military measures taken by one side to counter potential threat of other side increase latter's desire to change the status quo.</p> <p>6. One side agrees to participate in negotiations.</p> <p>7. One side refuses to participate in negotiations.</p> <p>8. Deep ideological split develops between the two sides.</p>									

PHASE II-2.		A F A C T O R									
NOT A FACTOR		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE								FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)											
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
9. The two sides are not ideologically divided.											
10. Direct negotiations take place between the parties.											
11. One side underestimates its own strength and overestimates that of the other side and its ally.											
12. Representatives of each side agree to arrange a meeting of their leaders.											
13. The leaders of one side make overtures to the leader of the other side for a modus vivendi.											
14. The "status quo" side takes strong measures against the "non-status quo" side and its supporters.											
15. Public opinion in one side aroused by action of other side.											
16. Public opinion in one side is indifferent.											
17. One side accused by the other of using allies to subvert its government.											

PHASE II-3.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
					MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT ***** One side discounts the threat of the other side's ally to intervene.												
Major ally of "non-status quo" side strongly prefers a peaceful settlement.												
Major ally of "non-status quo" side shows no preference for a peaceful settlement.												
U.S. public opinion is generally more favorable toward the "non-status quo" side.												
U.S. policy at this time appears to be friendly to the aims of the "non-status quo" side.												
The United States is impartial in the conflict at this stage.												
The United States is not impartial in the conflict at this stage.												
Other superpower(s) are impartial in the conflict at this stage.												

PHASE II-4.

NOT A FACTOR		A F A C T O R								
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
26. Other superpower(s) are not impartial in the conflict at this stage.										
27. The United States urges both sides to settle the dispute through direct talks.										
28. The major allies of each side agree that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of one of them.										
29. The major allies of each side are not in agreement that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of one of them.										
EXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY *****										
30. Splits within one side are exacerbated by ideological struggles within the region.										
31. The "status quo" side's major ally is distracted by other conflicts and thus gives relatively low priority to the "status quo" side.										

PHASE II-5.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	3	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
	1	2			MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9												
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
32. One side feels that an outside party with much influence in disputed area is not fulfilling prior commitments.												
33. Leaders of a third party that is engaged in a conflict with one side of this dispute seek assistance from the other side.												
34. Some of the clashes in the disputed area involve persons not under the control of either side.												
35. One side engaged in repressive action against neighbor of the other side.												
36. A third party in a position to influence both sides does not attempt to stop one side from carrying out this conflict.												
37. A third party in a position to influence both sides does attempt to stop one side from carrying out this conflict.												
38. Settlement of another conflict leaves the "non-status quo" side free to concentrate on this conflict.												

PHASE II-6.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE						FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9				
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS													
39. The "non-status quo" side is tied up in another conflict.													
40. Successful efforts of similar groups elsewhere provide a model for the "non-status quo" side.													
41. A neutral third party is believed by one side to be a cover for the other.													
IV. MILITARY - STRATEGIC *****													
42. The military balance is sharply in favor of the "status quo" side.													
43. The military balance is not in favor of the "status quo" side.													
44. "Status quo" side has military superiority in the disputed area.													
45. "Non-status quo" side has military superiority in the disputed area.													
46. The strategic interest of the "status quo" side in the disputed area increases.													

PHASE II-7.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
47. The "non-status quo" side agrees to place its military forces under the command of a neutral leader.												
48. There is a weak countervailing military force near the disputed area.												
49. Police forces in the disputed area are inadequate and regular military forces are used, thus alienating the "non-status quo" side.												
50. One side is able to obtain quantities of arms and ammunition left over from another conflict.												
51. One side sends troops to the disputed area.												
52. The "status quo" side reinforces its garrison in the disputed area.												
53. Both sides strengthen their military forces in the disputed area.												
54. One side increases its capability to deploy military forces in the disputed area.												
55. Broader strategic requirements place a high priority on avoiding a situation in the disputed area that would interfere with great power relationships.												



PHASE II-8.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
56. One side's military strength is growing.										
57. Opposition parties in one side urge firmer policy toward other side.										
58. One side interprets "routine" troop movements by other side as a threat.										
59. In effort to redress military balance in the area, one side seeks foreign military assistance.										
60. No foreign military assistance is sought.										
61. One side able to exercise only limited control over its military forces.										
V INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (U.N. AND REGIONAL); LEGAL; WORLD OPINION *****										
62. The United Nations urges the parties to negotiate a settlement.										
63. The United Nations takes other action.										
64. The United Nations fails to take action.										

Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5

PHASE II-9.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
65. International agreements exist to which one side and the allies of the other are parties, prohibiting intervention in the affairs of the other side.												
66. Regional organization takes action.												
67. Regional organization fails to take action.												
VI. ETHNIC (MINORITIES, REFUGEES) *****												
68. There is a substantial flow of refugees.												
69. One side regards its internal troubles with ethnic groups as having been inspired by the other side.												
70. Scale of clashes increases between one side and a dissident ethnic group.												
71. Discontent increases among one side's ethnic brethren within the other side.												
72. One side is committed to pursue the objective of unification of all members of the same ethnic group.												

[illegible]

PHASE II-11.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
	1	2	3		MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)												
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)												
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)												
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9												
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
80. Economic policy of one side is exploitative.												
81. "Status quo" side is dependent on external economic assistance.												
82. "Non-status quo" side is dependent on external economic assistance.												
VII. INTERNAL POLITICAL												
83. Opposition parties in one side are pressing for more rapid achievement of the goal that would alter the status quo.												
84. In the disputed area popular sentiment is overwhelmingly for a change in the status quo.												
85. Domestic political situation of one side causes a heightening of public attention to the dispute.												
86. Political opposition exists to government in power's policy vis-a-vis the other side.												
87. Public opinion hardens against the other side.												

PHASE II-12.

	NOT A FACTOR			A F A C T O R							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3								
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
88. "Status quo" side agrees to submit the disputed question to a plebiscite.											
89. "Non-status quo" side agrees to submit the disputed question to a plebiscite.											
IX. CHARACTER OR ACTIONS OF ONE SIDE *****											
90. One side's policy increases in militancy.											
91. One side's position in the dispute hardens to the point where it would contemplate negotiations only if the other side accepts its claim.											
92. Opposition parties in one side are urging the use of force to achieve their side's goal.											
93. One side shifts from downgrading the dispute to exaggerating it.											
94. Experience of "non-status quo" side provides the structure, experience, and material means to carry on hostilities.											
95. One side believes that unless action is taken soon, more extreme action will need to be taken.											

PHASE II-13.

	NOT A FACTOR				A F A C T O R							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)	1	2	3									
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)												
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)												
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9												
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
96. Humanitarian motives make action seem urgent.												
97. Ties of one side's leader to the disputed area make action seem urgent.												
98. Individuals with personal stake in status quo are involved in inflammatory incidents.												
99. "Non-status quo" side develops a strategy which was successful in other conflicts.												
100. "Status quo" side develops a strategy which was successful in other conflicts.												
101. If one side reverses its planned action, there is fear that those directly involved will carry on anyway without controls.												
102. Official authority of one side is divided on the question of whether to deal with the other side unyieldingly or moderately.												
103. One side fears that if it yields to the demands of the other side, other parties will make similar demands and cause deterioration of situation.												

PHASE II-14.	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	3	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					
					MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
104. The "non-status quo" side believes it can win through political means.										
105. The "status quo" side believes it can win through political means.										
106. The leaders of one side believe that a limited amount of violence will give weight and urgency to diplomatic efforts.										
107. "Status quo" side concerned over world opinion.										
108. "Non-status quo" side concerned over world opinion.										
109. Aid received by one side increases prospect of its becoming a base for political action in the region.										
110. One side wishes to keep its role covert or indirect.										
111. One side is able to obtain a proxy force to carry out its policy.										

PHASE II-15.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR						APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5	
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
					MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
112. One side has sectional and ethnic divisions.												
113. Members of one side are agitated by political developments in other areas of the region.												
114. The base of support for the "non-status quo" side is divided along religious lines.												
115. The base of support for the "status quo" side is divided along religious lines.												
116. The "non-status quo" side is split along ethnic and cultural differences.												
117. The "status quo" side is split along ethnic and cultural differences.												
118. The "non-status quo" side calculates that its action will be successful.												
119. The "status quo" side calculates that its action will be successful.												
120. For the first time political groups begin to emerge on one side.												



NOT A FACTOR	A F A C T O R								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE		
	1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9
PHASE II-16.									
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)									
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)									
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)									
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
121. Opposition parties in "status quo" side urge that it concede to the "non-status quo" side's demands.									
X. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION *****									
122. Normal diplomatic channels between the two sides are disrupted.									
123. Good communications between the two sides.									
124. Little accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.									
125. Accurate information available to the sides in the disputed area.									
XI. ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA *****									
126. Incidents in the disputed area increase in seriousness and number.									

PHASE II-17.		A F A C T O R									
		NOT A FACTOR			FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)											
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
127. The proximity of one side to the disputed area and its greater power give it great influence.											
128. One side follows a policy of repression against political groups in disputed area.											
129. One side follows a policy of toleration vis-a-vis political groups in the disputed area.											
130. One side uses its military presence in the disputed area to pursue long-held ideological, political, economic, and strategic goals.											
131. One side engaging in fomenting and encouraging rebellious groups in the region.											
132. One side charges that the other has fomented a revolt within its territory.											
133. A majority of the residents of the disputed area register their desire for accession to the other side.											
134. Each side establishes military posts in territory claimed by the other.											

PHASE II-18.		A F A C T O R							
NOT A FACTOR		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE	
1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
130. Both sides to the dispute reinforce their border garrisons.									
131. One side to the dispute reinforces its border garrisons.									
132. Minor incidents occur along the border between the two sides.									
133. One or both quicken the pace of building border posts and extending them into territory claimed by the other.									
134. One side refuses to intervene in disputed area unless leader in that area accedes to its demands.									
140. The "non-status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.									
141. The "status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.									

P H A S E    I I I

CASE: \_\_\_\_\_

"STATUS QUO" SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

"NON-STATUS QUO" SIDE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PHASE BEGAN: \_\_\_\_\_

CODER: \_\_\_\_\_

PHASE III-1.		A F A C T O R									
		NOT A FACTOR			FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)		1	2	3							
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)											
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)											
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
1. PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES											
*****											
1. "Status quo" side removes leader of other side who could have restraining influence.											
2. One side warns other that any offensive action in the disputed area will result in war.											
3. Leader of one side heeds warning that harsh measures will result in action by the other side.											
4. Leader of one side desires to avoid war with other side.											
5. Both sides appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.											
6. One or both sides do not appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.											
7. The sides and their supporters are willing to seek a negotiated settlement.											
8. The "non-status quo" side indicates a willingness to discuss an end to hostilities.											

PHASE III-2.		NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR								APPROVED FOR RELEASE		
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE							
		1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE	4	SOME INFLUENCE	5	LITTLE INFLUENCE	6	MUCH INFLUENCE	7	SOME INFLUENCE	8	LITTLE INFLUENCE	
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS																
9 Negotiations among sides are going on.																
10 Leader of one side announces a cease fire.																
11 Leader of one side calls for a summit meeting of involved parties.																
12 The "status quo" side makes some concessions to the other side.																
13 The dangers of all-out war which both sides want to avoid are increased when hostilities spill out of the disputed area.																
14 Hostilities have not yielded any significant advance toward the "non-status quo" side's goal.																
15 "Status quo" side is rallying support of some members of the other side.																
16. Neither side makes an effort to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.																
17. One or both sides try to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.																

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[illegible]

PHASE III-4.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)	1	2	3						
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)									
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)									
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
25. Major powers move to supply the "non-status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.									
26. Great power interest in the area increases.									
27. A great power urges one side to avoid action that might develop into a full-scale war.									
28. Arrival of arms in one side raises the prospect of a wider war.									
29. Strong superpower diplomatic support to "non-status quo" side.									
30. Great power supporter of "status quo" side contemplates intervention.									
31. Great power supporter of "non-status quo" side contemplates intervention.									
32. A great power indicates growing interest in termination of hostilities and negotiated settlement.									
33. Great powers take common stand of insisting on a cease fire and avoidance of intensification.									

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[illegible]

PHASE III-6.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. In insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. In situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. In present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. In a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
41. Countries on whom the "status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.										
42. Use of force by one side alienates potential allies.										
43. Armed forces of supporters of both sides do not become involved.										
44. Armed forces of supporters of both sides become involved.										
45. Supporter of one side threatens unilateral intervention.										
46. Other countries in the region provide training facilities and bases of operation for the "non-status quo" side.										
47. Other states in the region give material support to "non-status quo" side.										
48. External pressures for termination develop almost as soon as fighting breaks out.										

NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR								
		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<p>PHASE III-7.</p> <p>1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)  2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)  3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)  4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9</p>										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
49. After major ally of one side relinquished its role, that side was able to obtain another ally.										
50. After major ally of one side relinquished its role, that side was not able to obtain another ally.										
51. Outside parties carry out their threat to halt military assistance to both sides.										
52. Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostilities.										
53. Despite military victory, ally of one side unwilling to attempt to impose definitive solution.										
54. Major ally of one side responds to attacks with large reinforcements.										
55. Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.										
56. "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.										

PHASE III-8.

NOT A FACTOR	A F A C T O R								
	NOT A FACTOR		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE		
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
57. Troops of interested parties which are present in disputed area form a peacekeeping force.									
58. The scope of one side's ally's military mission has expanded from its initial role of logistic support to advice on military operations.									
59. Moderating third-party forces in the disputed area begin to phase out.									
60. Military action by one side brings its troops into combat with allies of the other side.									
IV. MILITARY-STRATEGIC * * * * *									
61. Move by one side against the other side's supply lines risks precipitating a retaliatory move.									
62. Foreign officers in one side's armed forces threaten to withdraw if that side engages in continued military activities.									
63. Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept.									
64. As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, the quality of training has been sacrificed.									



PHASE III-10.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9												
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
73. Military activity on one side proves more effective than in the past, thus discouraging other side from believing it can win a military victory.												
74. Military balance between the two sides remains heavily in favor of one of them.												
75. One side has very weak military forces.												
76. One side continues to have overwhelming military preponderance in the area.												
77. Forces of one side in the area outnumber other side and are better trained, led, equipped, and supplied for the terrain in which the fighting occurs.												
78. The "status quo" side has the military advantage.												
79. The "non-status quo" side has the military advantage.												
80. Raids by one side into territory of other side fail to inflict military damage.												

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PHASE III-11.		NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE					FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	
		1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
81.	One side finds it necessary to commit more troops than had been anticipated.										
82.	Militarily the hostilities are inconclusive.										
83.	The manner in which fighting breaks out suggests that neither side had planned a major military operation at that time and hostilities are largely accidental.										
84.	One side feels that a cease fire in place would leave the other side's troops too close.										
85.	"Status quo" side uses its superior military power to win military victory.										
86.	"Non-status quo" side uses its superior military power to win military victory.										
87.	States with greatest influence on the "status quo" side are constrained from exerting pressure by larger strategic concerns.										
88.	Concerns that led to the initial intervention by one side remain, but the forces committed are unable to secure their objectives.										

PHASE III-12.		A F A C T O R									NOT A FACTOR		
		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE							
		MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE						
		4	5	6	7	8	9						
		1	2	3	4	5	6						
		NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE									
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1)													
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)													
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)													
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9													
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS													
89. The strategic interests of one side that led to its intervention in hostilities continue to be important.													
90. Only a small proportion of each side's forces are engaged.													
91. A large proportion of each side's forces are engaged.													
92. The military strength of one side increases.													
93. The military tactics pursued by the "status quo" side tend to restrict the scale and scope of hostilities at this time.													
94. Arms available to "non-status quo" side are primitive and few, also training and organization are weak.													
95. Hostilities having broken out almost accidentally, neither side is in a position to follow up.													
V. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION: LEGAL: PUBLIC OPINION													
96. The United Nations begins to assert itself strongly.													



PHASE III-13.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						APPROVED OR RELEASE	
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE							
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
97. The United Nations does not assert itself strongly.											
98. The United Nations maintains pressure for an immediate cease fire without political pre-conditions.											
99. The United Nations is actively seeking a political formula to end the hostilities.											
100. Leadership of "non-status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.											
101. Leadership of the "status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.											
102. The U.N. Secretary General urges restraint on both sides.											
103. One side withdraws from international organization.											
104. Security Council members favor cessation of hostilities and negotiated settlement.											
105. A great power vetoes United Nation Security Council resolution calling on adversaries to respect each other's independence and territorial integrity.											

PHASE III-14.

	NOT A FACTOR				A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
106 Security Council adopts a resolution demanding a cease fire.												
107 The U.N. General Assembly declines to place the question on its agenda.												
108 The Uniting for Peace resolution enables the General Assembly to be convened in very short order.												
109 General Assembly favors end to hostilities.												
110 The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action.												
111 The U.N. General Assembly creates an investigative body.												
112 U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side.												
113 A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side.												
114 United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.												

PHASE III-15.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						APPROVED FOR RELEASE		
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
115. Plans for a United Nations force are elaborated and contingents committed.												
116. The U.N. creates a U.N. Force to perform the task for which the "non-status quo" side claimed its action was undertaken.												
117. The U.N. creates a body to make an on-the-spot report and to facilitate resumption of negotiations.												
118. U.N. cease fire resolution results in agreement by adversaries on cease fire.												
119. Both sides agree to have the United Nations ascertain the wishes of population in disputed area.												
120. United Nations provides a focus for world attention to developments in the disputed area.												
121. Debate in the U.N. provides opportunity for many states to register their interest in peaceful settlement.												
122. Regional organization of which adversaries are members offers to mediate the conflict.												

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PHASE III-16.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR					
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE	SOME INFLUENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE
1. Insufficient information, check box one (1)									
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)									
3. If present but no influence, check box three (3)									
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS									
123. International organization body is slow in getting to the disputed area.									
VI. ETHNIC									
124. Refugees from one side return to carry out raids.									
125. Violence occurs between ethnic groups within country supporting one side.									
126. Riots between ethnic groups in one side raise doubt about the viability of that side.									
127. Ethnic rivalries exist in "non-status quo" side.									
128. Ethnic rivalries exist in "status quo" side.									
129. Both sides are worried about effects of their military activity on hostile ethnic groups in disputed area.									
VII. ECONOMIC									
130. The "non-status quo" side faces economic problems as a result of hostilities.									

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PHASE III-17.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/ PRESENT	NO IN- FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
B1. The "status quo" side faces economic problems as a result of hostilities.												
132. Great power ally of "status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance.												
133. Great power ally of "non-status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance.												
134. Great powers threaten to withdraw economic aid from both sides unless cease fire instituted.												
135. The need to counter the other side's activities weakens the economic, social, and financial situation of one side.												
136. Advances by one side threaten important economic resource area of other.												
137. The costs of hostilities for both sides are becoming burdensome, especially in terms of other desired goals.												

PHASE III-18.		NOT A FACTOR		A FACTOR						APPROPRIATE FOR RELEASE
NO INFO	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. insufficient information, check box one (1)										
2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2)										
3. If situation present but no influence, check box three (3)										
4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9										
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
VIII. INTERNAL-POLITICAL										
*****										
138. Public opinion on one side rallies in the struggle against the other side.										
139. Public opinion comes to favor the "status quo" side.										
140. Public opinion comes to favor the "non-status quo" side.										
141. The "non-status quo" side creates a rival government.										
142. There is little chance that internal unrest will be triggered by continuation of hostilities.										
143. Internal unrest is likely to be triggered by continuation of hostilities.										
144. Heavy domestic pressure being generated in one side to cease hostilities.										
145. Opposition in one side to domestic policy increases as the scale of violence rises.										

PHASE III-19.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3								
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
146. Leaders of one side assure other side that none of former's regular forces will be used to overthrow latter.											
147. "Status quo" side moves to counter violence by arrests and strong reprisals.											
148. The "non-status quo" side wins political concessions.											
149. From time to time extremist political groups in both sides gain control over policy.											
IX. CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE SIDE *****											
150. One side is able to dramatize its position by an international incident.											
151. "Non-status quo" side's pursuit of its goals by peaceful means has achieved no success.											

PHASE III-20.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
152. "Non-status quo" side's pursuit of its goals by peaceful means has achieved success.										
153. One side feels a great responsibility for the fate of its proxy forces.										
154. Some military officers on one side believe that a military solution to the problem is possible.										
155. Opposition within the "status quo" side reaches into high levels of the military.										
156. Despite one side's hopes to keep its role covert, its prime role in the military action was widely assumed.										
157. Splits within one side become open rifts.										
158. There is emerging within one side a coalition in opposition to the party in power.										
159. One side is ideologically committed to prolonging the fight.										
160. The "non-status quo" side's military and territorial objectives appear to be limited.										



PHASE III-21.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR								
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE					
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9			
1. insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3									
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS												
161. The "non-status quo" side's military and territorial objectives do not appear to be limited.												
162. The main thrust of one side's policy is to isolate the other side from its base of support.												
163. Prolongation of hostilities erodes resources of one side.												
164. The "status quo" side misinterprets the nature of events in disputed area.												
165. One side becomes over-confident and tries to seek a military solution.												
166. "Non-status quo" side resorts to guerilla war.												
167. Initial mission of one side conceived as being limited and for humanitarian reasons.												

PHASE III-22.

[illegible]

PHASE III-23.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO IN-FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9	
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3							
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS										
177 The "non-status quo" side lacks the support it thought it had in the disputed area.										
178 The "status quo" side lacks the support it thought it had in the disputed area.										
X. COMMUNICATIONS *****										
179 Communications are frequent between the adversaries.										
180 Communications are poor between the adversaries.										
181 Communications are inadequate between political leader of one side and its military forces in the field.										
182 One side lacks accurate information on magnitude of forces needed to carry out its avowed policy.										
183. Some officers in armed forces of both sides are citizens of an outside party and therefore provide a channel of communication between the opposing forces.										

PHASE III-24.

	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR						APPROVED FOR RELEASE 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5	
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE/PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE			FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE				
	1	2	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9											
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
XI ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA *****											
184 Initial hostilities fail to delay change in status quo.											
185 Geography of disputed area makes it difficult to prevent one side from bringing in reinforcements.											
186 Practical geographical limits in the disputed area make extended operations difficult.											
187 One side has a sanctuary in an area whose terrain makes it difficult for other side to reach.											
188 The geographic isolation of the disputed area compels the "non-status quo" side to conduct hostilities at relatively low level.											
189. The nature or location of the "non-status quo" side's attack weakens its claim to be supporting groups in disputed area.											

PHASE III-25.	NOT A FACTOR			A FACTOR							
	NO INFO.	NOT TRUE / PRESENT	NO INFLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE				FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE			
				MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUENCE 9		
1. If insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. If situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. If present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. If a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	1	2	3								
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS											
190. Supporters of "status quo" side in the disputed area begin to turn against that side.											
191. Each side claims that the other is the aggressor and its own actions solely defensive.											
192. Strong interests of one side in the disputed area are threatened by actions of the other side.											
193. There is united opposition to the "non-status quo" side's action.											
194. The administration in area of one side near disputed area is unable to prevent military activity.											
195. One side thinks it has proof of the other side's complicity in military activity in the disputed area.											
196. Raids by one side into disputed area are not successful either in causing significant damage or provoking local unrest.											
197. Forces of one side sufficient to control raiding groups in the disputed area.											